



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Burundi

### Burundi: Civilians Attacked by 'the Usual Death Squads'

EA3004083396 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The zone of Kabuye, Rango commune, [northern] Kayanza Province on Saturday [27 April] was attacked by the usual death squads fleeing security forces and attacking civilians who do not adhere to their extermination ideology.

According to Lieutenant Colonel Martin Nkurikiye, Kayanza governor, the Kabuye people joined the security forces to fight the criminals. A good number was eliminated while others were dispersed. The Kayanza governor calls upon people in his province to defend themselves and denounce the apostles of death. [passage omitted]

### Burundi: Opposition Party Demonstrates in Support of Army

EA2804191096 Bujumbura ABP in French 0929 GMT 28 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] On 27 April, during ceremonies marking the end of the countrywide demonstrations organized by the [opposition] National Recovery Party (Parena) to express support to the Burundian army which has been in the recent days fighting Hutu rebels almost everywhere in the country, the party's president who is also a former Burundi president, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, stated that the Burundian crisis is both political and ethnical.

Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza indicated that some people in Burundi were committing themselves on a daily basis to the genocide of the other ethnic group, which explains the ethnical aspect of the Burundian crisis.

"Some people are still creating disorder to accede, through intimidation, to political or lucrative posts, which explains the political aspect of the Burundian crisis," the Parena president pointed out.

He also pointed out that the Burundian authorities were not communicating to the Burundian people the results of the visits by various personalities who come to Burundi to help Burundians find a solution to their crisis.

It is worth recalling that for the president of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the Burundian crisis is squarely political.

## Chad

### Chad: Disqualified Candidate Concerned About Election Regularity

AB3004105896 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Today is the second day of the campaign for the 2 June presidential election. The 15 contestants whose candidacies were approved by the Ndjamena appeal court are on the ground. They are entitled to 10 minutes of airtime on the radio and eight minutes on television weekly. Five other aspirants had their candidacies rejected for nonconformity of their documents. One of them is Ndjekore Mimou, leader of the Democratic Union for Progress, who is concerned that the elections may not be transparent, and feels that many Chadians have been excluded from the country's political life. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Mimou recording] We have armed civilians within the country, especially, the armed political groups still fighting at the borders of the country and demanding the holding of a roundtable conference similar to the one that failed in Franceville so that they can also contest the elections.

Externally, the government has suddenly put its own people in the country's embassies abroad, who already during the referendum had shown us their true colors and whose behavior is not liable to guarantee the transparency of the elections. [end recording]

**South Africa: Court To Decide 2 May on Extradition of Grecian to U.S.**

*MB2904201496 Johannesburg SABC 3 Television Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lawyers for former British spy and arms dealer Paul Grecian say an order to extradite him to the United States is invalid. Mr. Grecian is wanted in the United States on charges of violating the country's arms trade laws. His lawyer said the extradition order should have been sent to the South African Ministry of Justice rather than the Department of Foreign Affairs.

[Begin correspondent Tutu Msomi recording] Mr. Grecian was arrested by Interpol in December last year when he arrived in the country to visit his fiancée. In the last four months, he's been challenging a ruling by the state that he'll be extradited to the U.S. to face alleged charges of conspiracy, fraudulent arms deals with Iraq, and bank fraud. On Tuesday last week [23 April], Mr. Grecian's advocate, Gilbert Marcus, argued that according to South African law extradition was not justified.

Today advocate Marcus reiterated his submissions on presenting additional defense. He said an extradition sent to the Department of Foreign Affairs instead of the country's minister of justice was flawed. He quoted Interpol's allegation that Grecian had conspired in a fraudulent deal to supply 15,000 arms fuses to Iraq. He said fuses were not specified in the South African Arms and Ammunition Act.

By late this afternoon, central to the state submission was that Grecian now be charged under the Explosives Act. This follows advocate Marcus's earlier submission that the South African Arms and Ammunition Act makes no provision for the sale of serious military hardware, only the licensing of firearms. On Thursday [2 May] the court will decide if Paul Grecian will be extradited to the U.S. or not. [end recording]

**South Africa: Mandela Spokesman Denies Reports of Hizballah Training Camps**

*MB3004080696 London BBC World Service in English 0530 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa has dismissed Israeli reports that guerrillas from the pro-Iranian Hizballah have training camps in South Africa. After meetings between Israeli and South African officials to discuss the reports, a spokesman for President Nelson Mandela said it would be impossible for Hizballah to train in South Africa without the government noticing.

**South Africa: Minister Urges UNCTAD Delegates To Move on Development**

*MB3004105996 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1027 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[Report by Gordon Bell]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA — South African Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin called for urgency among UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] delegates Tuesday [29 April] to move development forward and implement concrete proposals to alleviate poverty.

Addressing the ninth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as president of the Midrand conference, Erwin said UNCTAD should not allow complacency to limit the impact of the organization. He said two billion people had been condemned to poverty and any delay in providing active solutions to their problems "would be horrifying."

South Africa was of the firm belief that UNCTAD should become an organization whose participants saw positive results. He said South Africa was committed to play an active role in revitalizing the institution.

UNCTAD stood poised to either move backwards or decisively forward and if rapid results were not achieved the institution would cease to exist. If South Africa and UNCTAD failed in its task it would result in a concrete blow for world development, Erwin said.

**South Africa: Opposition Leaders Criticize New National Constitution**

*MB2804175596 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has again lashed out at the proposed contents of the new national constitution, claiming that South Africa is faced with a recipe for a totalitarian autocracy. Mr. Buthelezi told IFP supporters at a rally near Empangeni that the greatest danger to liberty in this country was the ANC's new national constitution. However, he added that the IFP was still prepared to rejoin the constitution making process before 8 May deadline. He said the IFP would re-enter the constitutional process, if the ANC abided by its promise on international mediation.

Meanwhile, Democratic Party [DP] leader, Tony Leon, says he is to meet President Nelson Mandela this evening to discuss constitutional issues. Mr. Leon says the Constitutional Assembly's pledge of openness, transparency, and inclusiveness, in drafting the new constitution was not being kept. He said that contrary



to recent remarks by the NP [National Party] and ANC, the approach of the DP to the new constitution was neither the hide-bound nor inflexible. However, he said it appeared that the ANC preferred to negotiate with NP alone since it might more easily get its way by doing this.

**South Africa: Buthelezi—Constitution 'Greatest Danger' to Liberty**

*MB2804204196 Johannesburg SABC 3 Television Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has lashed out at the proposed contents of the new national constitution. He has warned that the country is faced with a recipe for a totalitarian autocracy.

Speaking at an IFP rally near Empangeni today, Dr. Buthelezi said the greatest danger to liberty in this country was the new constitution, but he added that the IFP was still prepared to rejoin the constitution-making process before the 8 May deadline.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] Even at this stage, we are prepared to reenter the constitutional process, if the ANC will abide by its promise, a promise they made to us regarding international mediation. [end recording]

Dr. Buthelezi also reiterated his view that the 29 May elections should go ahead as planned, despite recent ANC calls for a postponement.

**South Africa: High-Level Talks Yield 'Progress' on Constitutional Issues**

*MB2804203996 Johannesburg SABA in English 2020 GMT 28 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA April 28 SABA — Urgent high-level talks on crucial constitutional and economic issues in Pretoria on Sunday [28 April] had yielded progress which would be pursued in immediate follow-up consultations, spokesmen of the parties concerned said.

New formulations on three controversial constitutional clauses had been put forward and would be discussed with the interested parties on Monday [29 April], National Party [NP] secretary-general Roelf Meyer told reporters.

He said they related to education, language and the lockout of strikers, which had prompted the Congress of SA [South Africa] Labour Unions to announce a national strike for Tuesday.

The strike itself, which COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] secretary-general Sam Chilowa

earlier said would go ahead, would again be discussed with COSATU on Monday, African National Congress secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said.

No changes to the formulation of the property clause had been made, Meyer said. Input from the business community in this regard would be considered. "But I think we have a position the parties (ANC and NP) could live with," he said.

Ramaphosa said he no longer saw any obstacles in the way of South Africa's final constitution. "After today's meeting I am more than positive," he said. "I am more than a thousand percent sure that we are adopting the constitution on the eighth (of May)."

Asked whether he shared this view, Meyer said: "I think it is important that we keep to the target-date. Through that we can provide for more certainty and, therefore, also more confidence as far as the future is concerned."

The first session of talks started at about 10am between President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President F W de Klerk at the president's official Pretoria residence. They and their delegations met to resolve the impasse between their respective parties on the outstanding constitutional clauses relating to the lockout of strikers, property rights, the language and education issue and on the executive.

The talks adjourned after four hours to give both parties an opportunity to consult with their principals before meeting again at 4.30pm.

Mandela then met Cosatu secretary-general Sam Shilowa and business leaders, including Business South Africa chairman Dave Brink and Standard Bank chairman Conrad Strauss. Finance Minister Trevor Manuel, Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin and Labour Minister Tito Mboweni also attended.

After de Klerk's return later in the afternoon, one section of the ANC was meeting Cosatu while the other had discussions with the NP delegation.

Mandela left the talks around 6pm, saying he had an emergency meeting in Johannesburg. Shortly afterwards de Klerk also departed citing "time problems". Both assured reporters the talks were going ahead.

Shilowa left a while later to catch a flight to Cape Town.

He said the meeting he attended had been primarily aimed at exploring ways to manage the economy and interaction between the government, labour and business. The constitutional issues had been left to the ANC and NP to trash out, he said. "They have heard what we have to say."

On matters related to the economy, Shilowa said: "We will keep in constant touch and see what we can do, but we remain convinced that we will be able to find a way in which all of us can deal with it."

Asked about the national strike, he said: "The strike is on."

Upon leaving the talks, Strauss said business would prefer the strike not go ahead. He would not speculate on whether or not Cosatu would change its mind, saying this was a decision for labour to take.

Brink echoed this view and added the business delegation had been laid various options before the labour leaders. The decision was ultimately theirs, he said.

Erwin said no party had been pressured into a particular position during the talks. "We listened carefully to the views and we will continue to facilitate the process," he said. "But labour will have to consider the discussion we had here today. They will make a decision."

The talks had clearly showed there was a continued commitment to the objectives of growth, development and employment.

"We had extremely useful discussions on how we continue to bring about that partnership of business, labour and government," Erwin said. "That is fundamental ... That is where we all agree."

Ramaphosa, when asked about the talks on the economic issues, said there was no crisis. "We are going to resolve this problem," he said. "It should be seen as a storm in a teacup. We have always been able to resolve problems."

#### **South Africa: Ramaphosa—No More Obstacles in Way of Final Constitution**

*MB2804201296 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1812 GMT 28 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA April 28 SAPA — African National Congress secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa on Sunday [28 April] said he no longer saw any obstacles in the way of South Africa's final constitution.

After drawn-out talks in Pretoria between the ANC and the National Party on outstanding constitutional clauses, he told reporters: "After today's meeting I am more than positive. I am more than a thousand percent sure that we are adopting the constitution on the eighth (of May)." He said it was important to keep to the target-date to bring certainty and to instill confidence.

Ramaphosa said both parties would still have further consultations within their own ranks on the new formulation of some of the outstanding clauses.

#### **South Africa: ANC's Nzimande—29 Apr Meeting With SACP, COSATU Confidential**

*MB3004092596 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0840 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 30 SAPA — The outcome of Monday [29 April] night's meeting between the ANC and its allies, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SA Communist Party [SACP] was "confidential," ANC MP Dr Blade Nzimande said on Tuesday. "We decided there would be no comment," he told SAPA.

The meeting was expected to discuss Cosatu's continuing opposition to the inclusion of a lockout clause in the new constitution, and other outstanding constitutional issues. The ANC delegation was headed by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. ANC secretary-general and Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa said he did not attend the talks, which took place at an undisclosed venue in Cape Town.

#### **South Africa: 'New Stumbling Blocks' on Constitutional Principles**

*MB3004074096 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] No agreement has been reached on several important constitutional principles by midnight last night when constitutional negotiators ended a late night session. Although some of the smaller parties have noted objections to a few clauses, agreement has now been reached on the bulk of the constitution. The major sticking points are clauses in the bill of rights and include the right to lock out workers, the application of the 11 official languages, a clause concerning mother tongue education, and the property clause. All of these have been referred back to multilateral subcommittees.

There are also believed to be new stumbling blocks in the way of consensus on provincial powers, and the powers of local government. Reliable sources say even clauses previously agreed to have now been disputed, and not only between parties, but within parties.

It began with God and it ended with money. There was disagreement on the foremost substantial consensus on the letter, but still the constitutional committee has many arguments to plough through before the final draft of the new constitution can be printed. Pippa Green reports:

[Green] The arguments began at the beginning. In the preamble God is mentioned in the second last paragraph, but the first half an hour of last night's constitutional committee meeting was consumed by a debate about whether God should feature in the first paragraph. That

dispute was referred to a multilateral task to report back today. Then there were the founding provisions of the constitution, which includes the sticky matter of official languages. That too was referred to a multilateral, as were issues concerning the powers of the provincial and local governments. And in the bill of rights largely agreed, there are still three bones of contention — the property clause, a clause on education and the lock-out clause. Negotiators still hope to finalize the constitution today, but privately many are admitting that they will probably have to work on the May Day public holiday to tie up the loose ends.

**South Africa: COSATU—No Possibility of Calling Off Strike**

MB2904143596 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1402 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG April 29 SAPA — The Congress of SA [South Africa] Trade Unions [COSATU] on Monday [29 April] said it would never agree to clauses in the constitution it was opposed to, and warned of further industrial action if they were reformulated and included in the final document.

Assistant general secretary Zwelinzima Vavi told a media briefing in Johannesburg a national strike called for Tuesday would go ahead, and he denied COSATU's alliance with the African National Congress was crumbling. "There's just no possibility for COSATU to call off that strike action," he said. "If we do that I think our members would feel that we've really taken them for a ride. Our members are ready to go full blast."

Vavi said that despite negotiations with the ANC and the National Party, COSATU would not agree to any reformulation of the clauses it objected to. "We have made it very clear to the ANC and to big business ... that we are not interested in any reformulation. We want complete silence on the lock-out clause in the constitution."

Vavi said if that clause and one on property rights ended up in the constitution, COSATU would call a referendum and embark on further strike action. "If they disregard the action, those who were worried about the rand will have to worry about other action."

Vavi said despite differences between COSATU and the ANC, the alliance remained strong. "There may be differences, and when they arise from time to time it doesn't mean there is a crisis and the alliance is about to end."

The strike is principally about COSATU's opposition to a clause allowing employers to lock out strikers. It

says it is also opposed to the property rights clause, as it might interfere with land redistribution.

**South Africa: COSATU Chief—Strike To Proceed, No Compromise on Lockout**

MB3004073896 London BBC World Service  
in English 0530 GMT 29 Apr 96

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The strike in South Africa is going ahead, despite last-minute attempts over the weekend to avert it, involving meetings between union leaders and President Mandela. Rallies are due to be staged in most of the country's major cities and union leaders say they will be peaceful and dignified. On the line to Cape Town, Anna Buckley spoke to the general secretary of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Sam Shilowa, and asked him how many unions are supporting the strike.

[Begin recording] [Shilowa] All the COSATU unions are backing the strike. Also, the second biggest federation have come out in support. The third biggest federation have supported our demands but have left it to their own unions to themselves decide. [sentence as heard] But, as the federation, there is no single union which is (?dissenting) on the issue.

[Buckley] Over the last few days, you have been meeting with Mandela and with people from the business community and a lot of effort has been made to try and reach a compromise. Are you prepared to compromise at all on this issue of the employers' right to lock out striking workers?

[Shilowa] No. Not on this issue because that is our bottom line. What compromise can you have? You cannot have any compromise except to agree that it is either the lockout is in or the lockout is out. There is no middle road.

[Buckley] But suggestions were made over the past few days that they might be able to present this item in the Constitution in a new formulation. What happened to those discussions?

[Shilowa] Well, we have seen some proposed formulation from the National Party. We have rejected that formulation because what we are refusing is not the mention of the word lockout. It is the action itself. And any wording, no matter how cleverly done, which aims to bring that in by the back door is unacceptable.

[Buckley] Already it seems that your threatening to take strike action has damaged the South African economy. Would it not be better in the interests of national unity



and the interests of the South African economy if you were to call it off?

[Shilowa] No, because what you are really asking us is for us to give up our rights. I think we should not behave as if people do not know about strike action. Internationally, trade unions go out on strike. Can I ask you a question, though: Have you heard any business person at any time saying it is now the right time for workers to strike and what does that mean? [end recording]

### **South Africa: Call For Strike Reportedly Causing ANC-COSATU 'Tensions'**

*MB3004074496 London BBC World Service in English 0530 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Our correspondent in Johannesburg, Richard Downs, reports that the strike has exposed tensions between COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and their former close allies, the ANC [African National Congress].

[Downs] The ANC and COSATU have had a close relationship for years. The union was a staunch supporter of the party during the apartheid years and its actions in closing mines and industry during the 1980's helped bring an end to apartheid. Since the country's first all-race elections in 1994, the relationship between the ANC and COSATU has been a little strained. Elements in the trade union movement accuse members of the party of being too comfortable with the trappings of power and say that they are forgetting the ordinary workers. For their part, some in the ANC have been less than impressed with the apparent inability of the unions to control militancy. They believe the unions have not sufficiently adapted to the new democratic South Africa.

Observers say COSATU is going ahead with its dispute to remind the ANC that it has substantial power in the country. The union's main demand, the dropping of a clause in the Constitution, giving employers the right to lock out workers, appeared to have been settled, but COSATU says that it is going ahead with the strike regardless. A high turnout at rallies across the country is guaranteed but the large Health and Public Service Union has urged its members not to join the strike. The union says that workers should not allow themselves to be used like pawns.

### **South Africa: IFP Notes COSATU's 'Self-Destructive Protest Tactics'**

*MB2904142196 Johannesburg SABA in English 1314 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban April 29 SABA — The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Monday [29

April] accused the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [COSATU] of persistently pursuing self-destructive protest tactics and of wanting to write the constitution on street corners. "In a country where the majority of people are either unemployed or are underemployed, such trade union action is unacceptable," the IFP said in a statement.

COSATU has called a national strike for Tuesday to demand the exclusion from the final constitution of a clause allowing employers to lock out strikers. The IFP said the African National Congress had yet again surrendered "to its union paymasters".

South Africa needed a depoliticised trade union movement. Instead, it had an overwhelmingly arrogant "collection of bully-boys".

### **South Africa: Workers Heed COSATU Strike Call; Bus Services 'Disrupted'**

*MB3004073196 Johannesburg SABA in English 0623 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 30 SABA — Bus services were severely disrupted on Tuesday [30 April] morning as workers appeared to heed a call by the 1.3 million member Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] for a 24-hour nationwide strike.

In suburbs east of Johannesburg, no buses were in evidence and many people were seen walking to work.

JTD [Johannesburg Transport Department] personnel controller Steve Malinga told SABA the Johannesburg Transport Department was being run on a skeleton staff. "We are short of drivers and we're making plans as we go along," he said. "The problem is we didn't know what to expect until this morning."

Malinga said they were trying to supply all routes with buses but it was proving difficult. "Obviously buses are not on schedule. At the moment, if a driver walks in we send him straight out again.

"It seems like our drivers could be having some difficulty getting to work themselves because they are turning up, but very slowly."

In Durban several township roads had been barricaded amid indications that Cosatu's strike call was being heeded, SABC radio reported.

KwaZulu/Natal police said roads in three sections of Umlazi, south of Durban, had been cordoned-off in an apparent bid to prevent people from going to work.

A spokesman for Durban Transport said their bus services to Umlazi, Ntsuma and KwaMashu had been disrupted.

### Angola

#### Angola: UNITA Radio Reports FAA Attacks in Various Provinces

*MB3004092896 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces continue moving into their assembly areas, but the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] troops continue pulling their weapons' triggers, thereby violating the Lusaka peace accord and disrupting peace.

On 27 April, troops in the FAA's 76th Infantry Regiment moved from Muxaluando, in Bengo Province, and attacked Havemos de Voltar Ward in the commune of Quincuzo, in Nambuangongo. They beat up people, stole their possessions, and abducted Mr. Celso, head of the secretary's office [not further identified] in that ward. [passage omitted]

UNITA military sources also report that FAA troops moved from Benguela Province's Cubal District and attacked the UNITA-controlled commune of Tungulo on 23 April.

On 24 April, Caimbambo-based FAA troops attacked the UNITA committee in the commune of Montelo, killing one civilian and wounding another, and savagely looting the people's possessions. [passage omitted]

The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] authorities in Cuanza Sul Province are worried about the government's military operations in the area over the last few days. FAA troops moving from Conde District first took positions in the bush between Waku Kungo and the Queve River bank, and also at Serra do Songo, in Waku Kungo District on 15 March. Since then, those troops have occupied the UNITA-controlled position of Mulwanda. From there, they attacked FALA troops on their way to their assembly areas on 14 April. [passage omitted]

The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Cuanza Sul Province reports that the government forces occupied Chile Ward on 16 April and are building shelters there. In view of this situation, the UNITA Military Command has demanded rigorous action from the UN Angola Verification Mission-3.

#### Angola: Joint UN-UNITA Team Confirms FAA Attacks on UNITA Positions

*MB3004092196 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] A joint National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] on 28 April con-

ducted an investigation of UNITA positions attacked by the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] last week.

Antonio Secundai, Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Huila Province, reports that the UNITA team was led by Daniel Mendonca Cumbelelo, UNITA secretary in Quilengues District and the Unavem-3 team by Captain Bernardo, from Guinea-Bissau. The teams found that the FAA troops had indeed violated the peace accord in that area. Both worried and disappointed, Capt. Bernardo promised to demand that the government release the people abducted during the attack.

### Lesotho

#### Lesotho: Deputy Premier Returns From UN Conference in South Africa

*MB2904142096 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English  
1130 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The deputy prime minister, the honorable Pakalitha Mosisili, returned home yesterday from the Republic of South Africa, where he attended the inaugural session of the ninth United Nations conference on trade and development and round table of heads of state and government which took place in Johannesburg at the weekend. The deputy prime minister was accompanied by a Lesotho delegation which was led by the minister of trade and industry, the honorable Shakhane Mokhehle.

Among distinguished delegates at the inaugural session were King Husayn of Jordan, President Nelson Mandela, President Jose Maria Figueres of Costa Rica, President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania, and the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali. The theme of the conference: peace, integrating all sections of the people in the global economy, to realize the risk of marginalization and help integrate the excluded nations and peoples in the mainstream of the global economy. The opening key note addresses were delivered by Dr. Butrus-Ghali and President Mandela.

Meanwhile, the official car of the deputy prime minister left the road and crashed in the Tweespruit area of the Free State on its way to Bloemfontein Airport to fetch Mr. Mosisili. The driver of the vehicle, who was the sole occupant, was admitted to Moroka Hospital in Thaba Nchu where his condition is reported as satisfactory.

**Mozambique****Mozambique: Muslim Leader Attacks Catholics, Renamo***MB2904193096 Maputo Radio Maputo in English  
1100 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mozambique's Mohammedan Community chairman Adbul Aziz Latif yesterday issued a virulent attack on the Roman Catholic Church because of its opposition to the parliamentary bill that would make the two main Muslim sacred dates public holidays.

Speaking on the occasion of one of these dates, Idul-adha celebrated yesterday all over the country, Mr. Latif declared that in rejecting the right of Muslims to celebrate their day with all the Mozambican people, the Catholic Church demonstrates its hypocrisy and dishonesty in relation to the other religions in the country. He also said that the Catholics always prided themselves on their supremacy, using the state and the institutions of the state for their own benefit.

Mr. Latif's statement recalled the role of Catholicism as the official religion of the Portuguese colonial regime and said that it was with taxpayers' money that the Catholic Church, supported by the general budget of the colonial fascist state built churches, schools, and hospitals, institutions which they are now demanding back.

Mr. Latif said the Catholic Church has demanded back church buildings nationalized shortly after Mozambique's independence, but has never demanded the return of property that had belonged to other religions. He accused the Catholics of not defending the Mozambican people as a whole, but just the church to which they belong.

The message of the Mozambique's Mohammedan community chairman urged President Chissano to promulgate the bill and order its publication in order to restore justice for the Muslims.

Mr. Latif's message also attacked Mozambique's biggest opposition parliamentary group, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which spoke against the bill in parliamentary debates in March. It said that Renamo and its leader, Afonso Dhlakama, always spoke about injustice toward the Muslims, but when the moment of truth arrived, Renamo members distanced themselves from the Islamic cause.

The bill will receive a final vote next week in the Mozambican Parliament. If it is passed, it will then go to President Joaquim Chissano, who has the power to veto it.

**Zambia****Zambia: Unknown Assailant Stabs UNIP Leader Kaunda 21 Apr***MB3004105796 Lusaka THE POST in English  
30 Apr 96*

[Report by Masautso Phiri: "Kaunda Stabbed" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Former president Kenneth Kaunda was stabbed at Ndola's Mushili township on Sunday April 21 and opposition UNIP [United National Independence Party] has accused President Frederick Chiluba's government for the attack.

UNIP claims the government's denial of the incidence that was not announced or reported by anyone was meant to cover its tracks in case of any fatality.

The UNIP president was attacked by an unknown assailant soon after his Mushili rally. "I didn't know I had been attacked until I saw blood on the back of my hand," Kaunda revealed in an interview in Lusaka yesterday. "Soon after I felt a very uncomfortable pain." Kaunda said he was first treated in Ndola and later in Lusaka. And both local medical specialists said whatever it was Kaunda was lucky it missed the veins on the back of his hand which if they had been affected could have been fatal.

They advised further tests for poisons and treatment in South Africa where the former president was flown last Thursday in a trip only known to his inner circle. "No one at Freedom House knew about it. I only knew about it on Thursday just before he flew out. Where did the ministry of Foreign Affairs get its information? Why were they anxious to talk about it? Why do they deny what UNIP did not talk about?" asked the party's administrative secretary Basil Kabwe in an interview yesterday.

But Ministry of Foreign Affairs surprised the party when on Saturday, April 27 it refuted what it termed "rumours in the foreign media that Kaunda was stabbed at a recent rally on the Copperbelt". "I think they knew about it because they orchestrated it themselves and they are behind the attack," said UNIP vice president Inyambo Yeta in an interview yesterday.

UNIP insists the party never released any information on the attack which occurred after the Ndola rally as Kaunda's convoy was slowly making its way through the crowd and the former president was greeting some supporters. According to Kaunda no one in UNIP issued any statement and while in South Africa he had strict instructions issued "not to speak to the press".



And UNIP central committee member, Rabson Chongo, who last year received a hand written letter warning the former president not to accept to be transported by air to Ndola to face charges of illegal assembly was convinced the attempt was made by a government agent. "The government has given itself away by lack of concern. It didn't come to UNIP to verify or find out so they can investigate the matter," Chongo said in an interview yesterday.

But Kaunda has now linked the latest incident to previous attempts on his life, including one outlined in the Zambia Intelligence Security Service documents from between Lusaka and its Mansa office published in *The Post* on June 23 last year. The letter dated May 29, 1995 and addressed to the director of 'B' branch revealed a plan to assassinate Kaunda should he show signs of being re-elected president. And when this letter was later presented in Parliament by Malambo Member of Parliament, Wezi Kaunda, the Speaker waived his immunity and the government threatened to have him prosecuted under State Secrets Act.

"I don't know who could have done it but I have now linked it with past threats to my life," said Kaunda. "We should be careful not to plan to take life cheaply. We have never planned to take life. It's them who are doing so in a 'Christian' nation."

#### **Zambia: Chiluba Fails To Attend Meeting With Opposition**

*MB3004092396 London BBC World Service  
in English 0530 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambia's opposition political parties have criticized the government for not attending a meeting to discuss the country's proposed new constitution. The meeting had been called at short notice by

the government, but President Frederick Chiluba failed to turn up.

### **Zimbabwe**

#### **Zimbabwe: Over 1 Million Zimbabweans To Need Food Aid in 1996**

*MB2904120696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1120 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare April 29 SAPA — More than a million Zimbabweans, about 10 percent of the country's 11 million people, will be dependent on state famine relief this year despite widespread summer rains that should provide most regions with a food surplus.

Willard Chiweve, permanent secretary for social welfare, was quoted in Monday's [29 April] edition of *THE HERALD* newspaper as saying preliminary investigations by field staff indicated 1,034,000 people were likely to need government food aid to avoid starving.

Most were in the provinces of Masvingo and Matabeleland South, in perennially drought-stricken areas not reached by heavy rains that soaked the rest of the country. Zimbabwe has suffered widespread crop failures in four of the last five years as a result of drought.

Last year the government budgeted ZD420 million [Zimbabwe dollars] for famine relief when drought left more than five million people, most of the country's rural population, without crops to feed themselves.

A total of 300,000 [metric] tons of maize, the national staple, had to be imported last year to meet the demand for food. The maize harvest is expected to more than treble this year to 2.6 million tons from last year's 840,000 tons. A surplus of up to 600,000 tons has been forecast.



**Ghana****Ghana: U.S. Assistant Secretary Moose Meets With President**

*AB2904191696 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today granted audience to the U.S. undersecretary [as heard] of state for African affairs, Mr. George Moose. The U.S. official is in the country to confer with the president who is the chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] on the Liberian crisis and efforts to restore normalcy in the capital, Monrovia.

Briefing the meeting, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, said the latest cease-fire in Monrovia is holding. What is needed now is to expedite action so that the faction leaders can move their troops from the capital. Dr. Chambas said it is also important in a short term to see to the reopening of Spriggs Payne airfield to allow for the inflow of humanitarian aid. In the long term, it will be necessary to strengthen ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to enable it to achieve some measure of disarmament.

Mr. Moose expressed appreciation to President Rawlings for his strong leadership and commitment to finding lasting peace in Liberia. He announced that the international Contact Group on Liberia, at its meeting last week, recognized the need to restore security to Monrovia and encourage the faction leaders to return to the Abuja peace process. According to Mr. Moose, the meeting expressed satisfaction with the plan to hold a meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Nine in Accra on the seventh of next month. President Rawlings thanked the U.S. Government for its support to Ghana in her efforts to stabilize the situation in Liberia. He hoped the peace process would move forward to enable Liberian refugees to return home. President Rawlings said it is important for the international community to get an insight into the plight of Liberians, considering the limited resources at the disposal of countries in the subregion so that they can contribute their quota in the realization of peace and stability in Liberia.

**Liberia****Liberia: Taylor Interviewed on Search for Johnson, BTC Situation**

*AB2904182796 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sporadic gunfire has been reported in the Liberian capital overnight after a lull of several days, and the fighting in Liberia over the last three weeks has prevented the ruling six-member Council of State from meeting at all. Today the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader Charles Taylor and his ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] colleague announced that they planned to test the cease-fire by traveling to work at their offices in the Executive Mansion, Faya Sinkor. That's the suburb where the clashes started, when the NPFL and ULIMO-K [Kromah] went in to try to arrest the rival Krahn faction leader Roosevelt Johnson, but it has been something of a no-go area since then. Well, earlier tonight Mr. Taylor called us up from the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. On the line Elizabeth asked him if he made the journey through Sinkor.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] Definitely, definitely I came through Sinkor, straight to the Executive Mansion, and I will be touring other parts of the city.

[Ohene] You are also on record of saying that you have not given up wanting to arrest Mr. Roosevelt Johnson. So are you still proceeding with that?

[Taylor] Well, I am hearing you use the word "you." It is not I. The government of Liberia has a warrant permit for Johnson's arrest, and I think the government has made it clear that Mr. Johnson has to be arrested, or he must surrender to some competent authority, whether it is ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], the OAU, or the United Nations, and that will be done. The government has not lifted the warrant, so that will be done. The second point of government is that the government facility known as the Barclay Training Center must be vacated. It must be accessible to the government and people of this Republic, and that will be done also.

[Ohene] How are you proposing to do that, bombard it some more?

[Taylor] Well, war is not the only answer. If the government has to resolve to force it will, but we have given ECOWAS and the United Nations an opportunity to talk with these people, and by the way that people should have condemned we have had no condemnation

from the international community about the holding of hostages, the use of human shield in the barracks, and so, you know, we don't know what is going on within the national community but I can assure you that this government has the capacity to bring peace, if it has to resort to war.

[Ohene] It might well be Mr. Taylor that what you call the international community or the people directly involved in this matter — the ECOWAS and the UN — disagree with you fundamentally on what was happening at the Barclay Training Center [BTC]

[Taylor] Well, I cannot argue about that. What I can say to you is that I will leave that for them to say, but I want to emphasize that this thing cannot be dragged into a warring-party conflict. It is not a warring-party conflict in Liberia, it is a government taking certain decisions, and I will leave the opinion of ECOWAS and the international community up to them.

[Ohene] I wonder why so many Liberians think otherwise, think that it is a question of a dispute — you and Alhaji Kromah on the one side and Mr. Roosevelt Johnson and his supporters on the other.

[Taylor] No, I don't think that this is the case. There are a lot of people that will even like us to expand it more.

[Ohene] There are a lot of Liberians who keep phoning us, who keep writing to us, and that's how they perceive this.

[Taylor] Well, you have to get to know who is writing you. This is a whole propaganda ploy where people are trying to say that we are trying to ethnically cleanse out the Krahn in this country. There are so many Krahn officials with us, there are Krahn fighters with us. There is another part of ULIMO-J [Johnson] that is fighting alongside government forces. They are officials of the government that support our action. The Liberian people support the cleaning up of BTC. So, you know, I don't know why some people want to twist it that way, but they are not going to succeed because in the final analysis we have the support of the Liberian people for the actions of government.

[Ohene] Mr. Taylor, I need to ask you, our reporter Nyenati Allison was picked up last week on your instructions. I wonder why, what's that?

[Taylor] I was not responsible for the picking up of Mr. Allison, and quite frankly I am glad Mr. Allison got the opportunity to go to Camp Schieffelin

[Ohene] I am saying that Mr. Allison appears to have been picked up by NPFL men who said they were picking him up on your instruction.

[Taylor] Well, there are a lot of people that claim to be NPFL, that are not NPFL. Everyone that is in uniform is seen as an NPFL, that is not correct.

[Ohene] Is Mr. Allison safe to go about his work around Monrovia?

[Taylor] The BBC called me to [word indistinct] for their journalists. Mr. Allison has always been free. I have been listening to his very fine reports, and he has always been free.

[Ohene] Well, we just wanted to make sure about that because, you know, he has been having some problems at some checkpoints, and they have accused him of being too critical of the NPFL.

[Taylor] I love journalists and I think the reporting by international journalists about the situation in Liberia helps the government because there are a lot of people that would like to smear the image of government, and it is not good, so I think we invite Mr. Allison to continue to do his very good work. [end recording]

#### **Liberia: Council of State Chairman Reports Attack on Executive Mansion**

*AB2904193896 London BBC World Service  
in English 1830 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Liberia's six-member Council of State had been giving a fair amount of advanced publicity to its plan to hold a meeting today in the Executive Mansion, the first time they've been able to get together in the building since NPFL [National Patriotic Forces of Liberia] and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] attacks began on Krahn fighters loyal to Roosevelt Johnson. Well, tonight, we got a call from the Liberian minister of information, who is a nominee of the NPFL, saying that the Mansion had come under attack from the nearby Barclay Training Center [BTC], where many of Johnson's men are holed up, and we were then put on to the chairman of the Council of State, Wilton Sankawolo. On the line to Monrovia, Tom Porteous asked him what happened when the shooting started.

[Begin recording] [Sankawolo] Oh well, our security forces evacuated us from there, and fighting broke out between the forces of ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson faction] and our forces, the government forces.

[Porteous] Was anyone killed in this fighting?

[Sankawolo] Well, I don't know because it's just a matter of (?15 minutes) ago when I left. I have not received any reports from the front.

[Porteous] Was the Executive Mansion actually hit by any bullets or shells?

[Sankawolo] I am not in a position to say so, but I think the fighting took place right by the Mansion. It could have been hit, but we left very quickly in order to be out of danger.

[Porteous] And are you sure that you know exactly who attacked the Executive Mansion?

[Sankawolo, laughing] I didn't see the person who attacked, but the attack came from the BTC, the general direction, general vicinity of the BTC [is where] the attack came from. We even saw some of the troops loyal to Roosevelt Johnson converging on the Mansion. They came into the fence you know, and they were coming in large numbers. They were shooting their way, you know, so it was a matter of danger. We had to just leave quickly.

[Porteous] How many of Roosevelt Johnson's men did you see coming toward the Executive Mansion?

[Sankawolo] I didn't count them, but they were many. They were many. They could have been maybe 40, 50 men, but I can't be sure. There were many of them coming from two directions. Some were coming from the Capitol Building toward us. They went all the way to the fence, and some were coming from the southern part of the Executive Mansion. So, I did not stand to see who was coming because bullets were flying over the place, I had to [word indistinct].

[Porteous] And so you were evacuated from the Executive Mansion by Charles Taylor and Alhaji Koromah's forces?

[Sankawolo] Well, I have my own security, and so they evacuated me.

[Porteous] Would you say that it was fair to say that you've been now taken under the protection of Charles Taylor?

[Sankawolo] Well, I am under the protection of the government forces. You see, let me tell you. People are always trying to (?put) divisions within the Council of State. We are all together in this, and we have three members of the Council who are factional leaders, and there are three of us who are civilians, you know, so we stand together [words indistinct] and we work together, you know, when it comes to a matter of protection. In fact, if they had not been here when the ULIMO forces launched an attack, I think all of us would have been killed.

[Porteous] So in the light of today's experience at the Executive Mansion, do you think the only solution now

is to wipe out those who are still holed up in the Barclay Training Center by force?

[Sankawolo] I don't know. We have no intention of attacking the BTC, but it is common knowledge that if you come under (?force) or if you come under attack, you have to try and defend yourself. So, we cannot tell you exactly what the military situation is going to be, but if the attack is coming from the BTC, it means we have to get to the source of the attack in order to stop it.

[Porteous] Well, yes especially because the Executive Mansion is right next to the BTC so presumably, you are going to have to sort out that problem in the BTC before you can get down to business again in the Executive Mansion.

[Sankawolo] Right. [end recording]

#### **Liberia: Witnesses Report Krahn Fighters on 'Rampage'**

AB2904164796 Paris AFP in English  
1607 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Monrovia, April 29 (AFP) — Insecurity continued Monday [29 April] around the military Barclay training center (BTC), Monrovia's principal barracks, where fighters loyal to Krahn rebel leader Roosevelt Johnson are based.

One witness fleeing to the Graystone center for the displaced with his belongings in a wheelbarrow told AFP Krahn fighters of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO-J) "are on the rampage forcibly taking our properties and burning our houses around the barracks as they carry on sporadic shooting."

He also said the fighters have been "secretly executing people of other tribal groups on the beach behind BTC at night and forcing others to vacate."

"In fact Krahn fighters continue to maintain checkpoints on the segment of UN Drive in front of BTC and the neck of two roads connecting the Monrovia peninsula with Sinkor, making that part of the city a no-go area," a university teacher displaced at Mamba point said.

Residents of the state-run Matadi housing estate near the James Spriggs Payne airfield in the eastern suburb of Sinkor have also complained to the government of "constant harassment" by fighters of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL. [passage omitted]



**Liberia: Situation in Monrovia After 29 Apr Attack Viewed**

AB3004114896 London BBC World Service  
in English 0630 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] For a few short hours yesterday, it looked as though the guns had gone quiet and progress might have been toward bringing peace to the Liberian capital, Monrovia. NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader Charles Taylor, Alhaji Koromah of ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Koromah], and the chairman of the interim government Wilton Sankawolo were meeting at the Executive Mansion, and all seemed calm among Roosevelt Johnson's forces at the Barclay Training Center. But suddenly, the Mansion came under hail of gunfire, and Taylor and Sankawolo dodged the bullets as they fled for safety. [passage omitted]

Fighting then spread also to other parts of the capital, forcing civilians to seek refuge in the U.S. Embassy's compound of Mamba Point. A short time ago, I spoke to our correspondent in Monrovia, Nyenati Allison, and I asked him if they had been any further skirmishes overnight?

[Begin recording] [Allison] There were not any further skirmishes overnight [words indistinct] When the fighting broke out, bombardments lasted until around 9 o'clock in the night.

[Ubima] [Assistant] Secretary of State [George] Moose is arriving in Monrovia today, I mean, do you think it's going to help the situation?

[Allison] Yes, that is what we think. He is expected....[pauses] [Assistant] Secretary of State Moose is expected to arrive in Monrovia, and we think his presence today here will help quell down the fighting, but that will depend on how best the African peace-keeping force can create safe corridors for individuals and various factions.

[Ubima] And what is the position of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] now in the aftermath of yesterday's events?

[Allison] They are still keeping a profile within the city center, but the chief of staff said yesterday that when their troops.... [pauses] their troops will remain in the city except when their lives are threatened, they will withdraw them back to their headquarters.

[Ubima] Has anyone seen or heard anything from Charles Taylor yet?

[Allison] Charles Taylor has not said anything about the latest round of fighting, but what the council chairman

said is that they had come....[pauses] the Mansion had come under attack from Johnson's forces and they were going to pursue the attackers. [end recording]

**Liberia: 'Heavy Gunfire' Breaks Out Again Near Executive Mansion**

AB3004093196 Paris AFP in English  
0908 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, April 30 (AFP) — Heavy gunfire broke out around Executive Mansion in Monrovia at dawn Tuesday [30 April], the day after Krahn factional fighters attacked the seat of the interim government.

The firing, heard by an AFP correspondent, started at 6:00 a.m. (0600 GMT) forcing most panic-stricken residents to remain indoors.

**Liberia: Johnson Attacks Presidential Buildings**

LD3004095996 Paris Radio France International  
in French 0730 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] What atmosphere will George Moose, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, find today in Monrovia in Liberia? For 10 days, a cease-fire is supposed to have been in effect in the city, thanks to the joint efforts of the United States and Ghana, who have persuaded the factions, who have been clashing since the beginning of the month, to lay down their weapons. But for two days, the truce has been getting more and more fragile. Yesterday, the headquarters of the interim presidency became the target of gunfire and shelling, while the Council of State — the collegiate presidency — was trying its best to hold its first meeting since the fighting began on 6 April. Muriel Pomponne reports:

[Pomponne] The cease-fire is very fragile in Monrovia. On Sunday [28 April], sporadic fire was heard around the Barclay camp, the barracks where Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn fighters have been holding out. It was the same scenario yesterday afternoon, but in this case, the target of Roosevelt Johnson's fighters was the presidential buildings, where for the first time in three weeks the Council of State was holding a meeting.

The threat was considered serious enough for Council of State President Wilton Sankawulo, as well as the two main warlords and members of the collegial presidency, Charles Taylor and Alhaji Kromah, to flee the area. The few remaining inhabitants of the district then witnessed an exchange of fire between the two factions. The inhabitants say the Krahn summarily execute members of other ethnic groups at night on the beach.



According to the cease-fire agreement of 19 April, all the factions should leave Monrovia, giving free passage to the West African white helmets [of ECOMOG—Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. But Roosevelt Johnson has already taken a step backwards, declaring it was only a truce, while his opponents Charles Taylor and Alhaji Kromah still say he must be arrested for murder. It was precisely the attempt to arrest the Krahn warlord [Johnson] that provoked the flare-up of violence in Monrovia three weeks ago.

**Liberia: Krahn Fighters Firing on ECOMOG Security Positions**

*AB3004122296 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1115 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] There was heavy artillery firing not far from the Executive Mansion, the presidential palace, in Monrovia early this morning. Fighters of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia yesterday launched an attack in the zone at a time when a meeting was taking place between Charles Taylor and Alhaji Koromah,

two faction leaders and members of the Council of State. Witnesses stated that the firing reported this morning came from Krahn fighters supporting warlord Roosevelt Johnson. Their attacks are directed against the security arrangements put in place by the forces of Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group. [passage omitted]

**Liberia: ECOMOG on Top Alert as Heavy Artillery Firing Resumes**

*AB3004111696 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1000 GMT 30 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text ] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State George Moose is due on visit today to Liberia. George Moose will face a difficult situation in Monrovia as heavy artillery fighting has resumed this morning. Apparently, it is the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Koromah which is trying to launch an attack on the headquarters of the joint presidency. The Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] inter-African peace force, is currently on top alert.

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